

but should instead promote the complete fulfillment of their respective force commitments to the Alliance.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 176—EX-  
PRESSING THE APPRECIATION  
OF THE SENATE FOR THE SERV-  
ICE OF UNITED STATES ARMY  
PERSONNEL WHO LOST THEIR  
LIVES IN SERVICE OF THEIR  
COUNTRY IN AN ANTIDRUG MIS-  
SION IN COLOMBIA AND EX-  
PRESSING SYMPATHY TO THE  
FAMILIES AND LOVED ONES OF  
SUCH PERSONNEL**

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. FRIST, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BENNETT, and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 176

Whereas Colombia is the largest source of cocaine and heroin entering the United States and efforts to assist that country combat the production and trafficking of illicit narcotics is in the national security interests of the United States;

Whereas operations by the United States Armed Forces to assist in the detection and monitoring of illicit production and trafficking of illicit narcotics are important to the security and well-being of all of the people of the United States;

Whereas on July 23, 1999, five United States Army personnel, assigned to the 204th Military Intelligence Battalion at Fort Bliss, Texas, and two Colombia military officials, were killed in a crash during an airborne reconnaissance mission over the mountainous Putumayo province of Colombia; and

Whereas the United States Army has identified Captain José A. Santiago, Captain Jennifer J. Odem, Chief Warrant Officer, W-2, Thomas G. Moore, Private First Class T. Bruce Cluff, and Private First Class Ray E. Krueger as the United States personnel killed in the crash while performing their duty: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved that the Senate—*

(1) expresses its profound appreciation for the service of Captain José A. Santiago, Captain Jennifer J. Odem, Chief Warrant Officer, W-2, Thomas G. Moore, Private First Class T. Bruce Cluff, and Private First Class Ray E. Krueger, all of the United States Army, who lost their lives in service of their country during an antidrug mission in Colombia;

(2) expresses its sincere sympathy to the families and loved ones of the United States and Colombian personnel killed during that mission;

(3) urges United States and Colombian officials to take all practicable measures to recover the remains of the victims and to fully inform the family members of the circumstances of the accident which cost their lives;

(4) expresses its gratitude to all members of the United States Armed Forces who fight the scourge of illegal drugs and protect the security and well-being of all people of the United States through their detection and monitoring of illicit production and trafficking of illicit narcotics; and

(5) directs that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family members of Captain José A. Santiago, Captain Jennifer J. Odem, Chief Warrant Officer, W-2, Thomas G. Moore, Private First Class T. Bruce Cluff, and Private First Class Ray E. Krueger, to

the Commander of Fort Bliss, Texas, and to the Secretary of Defense.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 177—DESIG-  
NATING SEPTEMBER, 1999, AS  
“NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG  
ADDICTION MONTH”**

Mr. WELLSTONE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 177

Whereas alcohol and drug addiction is a devastating disease that can destroy lives and communities.

Whereas the direct and indirect costs of alcohol and drug addiction cost the United States more than \$246,000,000,000 each year.

Whereas scientific evidence demonstrates the crucial role that treatment plays in restoring those suffering from alcohol and drug addiction to more productive lives.

Whereas the Secretary of Health and Human Services has recognized that 73 percent of people who currently use illicit drugs in the United States are employed and that the effort business invests in substance abuse treatment will be rewarded by raising productivity, quality, and employee morale, and lowering health care costs associated with substance abuse.

Whereas the role of the workplace in overcoming the problem of substance abuse among Americans is recognized by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Small Business Administration, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, the National Coalition on Alcohol and Other Drug Issues, the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors, and the National Substance Abuse Coalition, and others.

Whereas the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy has recognized that providing effective drug treatment to those in need is critical to breaking the cycle of drug addiction and to helping those who are addicted become productive members of society.

Whereas these agencies and organizations have recognized the critical role of the workplace in supporting efforts towards recovery from addiction by establishing the theme of Recovery Month to be “Addiction Treatment: Investing in People for Business Success”.

Whereas the countless numbers of those who have successfully recovered from addiction are living proof that people of all races, genders, and ages recover every day from the disease of alcohol and drug addiction, and now make positive contributions to their families, workplaces, communities, States, and nation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate designates September, 1999, as “National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month”.*

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution that I will soon send to the desk to proclaim September, 1999, as “National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month”, and to recognize the Administration, government agencies, and the many groups supporting this effort highlighting the critical role of business and workplace programs in facilitating the recovery efforts of those with this disease.

Alcoholism and drug addiction are painful, private struggles with stag-

gering public costs. A recent study prepared by The Lewin Group for the national Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, estimated the total economic cost of alcohol and drug abuse to be approximately \$246 billion for 1992. Of this cost, an estimate \$98 billion was due to drug addiction to illicit drugs and other drugs taken for non-medical purposes. This estimate includes additional treatment and prevention costs, as well as costs associated with related illnesses, reduced job productivity or lost earnings, and other costs to society such as crime and social welfare programs.

People who have the disease of addiction can be found throughout our society. According to the 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse published by SAMHSA, nearly 73 percent of all individuals addicted to drugs in the United States are employed. This number represents 6.7 million full-time workers and 1.6 million part-time workers. In addition to the health problems associated with this disease, there are other serious consequences affecting the workplace, such as lost productivity; high employee turnover; low employee morale; mistakes; accidents; and increased worker's compensation insurance and health insurance premiums—all results of untreated addiction problems. Whether you are a corporate CEO or a small business owner, there are simple, effective steps that can be taken—including providing insurance coverage for this disease, ready access to treatment, and workplace policies that support treatment—to reduce these human and economic costs.

Addiction to alcohol and drug is a disease that affects the brain, the body, and the spirit. We must provide adequate opportunities for the treatment of addiction in order to help those who are suffering and to prevent the health and social problems that it causes, and we know that the costs to do so are very low. A 1999 study by the Rand Corporation found that the cost to managed care health plans is now only about \$5 per person per year for unlimited substance abuse treatment benefits to employees of big companies. A 1997 Milliman and Robertson study found that complete substance abuse treatment parity would increase per capita health insurance premiums by only one half of one percent, or less than \$1 per member per month—without even considering any of the obvious savings that will result from treatment. Several studies have shown that for every \$1 spent on treatment, more than \$7 is saved in other health care expenses. These savings are in addition to the financial and other benefits of increased productivity, as well as participation in family and community life. Providing treatment for addiction also saves millions of dollars in the criminal justice system. But for treatment to be effective and helpful throughout our society all systems of